

File 31

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	50X1
SUBJECT	Southeast Area of Tashkent	DATE DISTR.	12 August 1954	
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PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REFERENCES	50X1	

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THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1.

2. On page 1, paragraph 1, read Tadzhiks for Tadjiks.
On page 1, point 1, read Lunacharskiy for Lunacharsky.
Throughout the report, read Salar Canal for Salar River.
On page 2, point 7, read Khlopko-Zavod for Hlopko-Zavod.
On page 2, point 8, read I. Ye. Petrov for I. E. Petrov.
On page 3, point 12, read Navoi for Navoyi.
On page 3, point 13, read Gorkiy for Gorky.
On page 3, point 16, read Zheleznodorozhnikov for Zhelyezno-Dorozhnikov.
On page 3, point 19, read Khlado-Kcmbinat for Hlado-Kombinat.
On page 4, point 24, read Parkenskiy for Parkensky.

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STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI	#	AEC						
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(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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REPORT NO.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

DATE DISTR. 18 June 1954

SUBJECT Southeast Area of Tashkent

NO. OF PAGES 4

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The population of Tashkent in 1950 [redacted] was approximately 1,000,000. Seventy per cent were Russians, 20% Uzbeks, 10% others (Armenians, Jews, Tadjiks). [redacted] many uniformed troops in the city (air force, infantry, engineers, signal). Most private dwellings had electric lights. Only administrative buildings had water taps. [redacted]

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underlined large scale construction activity in Tashkent to such an extent that [redacted] was unable to recognize the city. [redacted]

2. [redacted] the following points on an overlay of Tashkent

/Enclosure 1/:

Point # 1. Lunacharsky Street: 10 m. wide, asphalt; sidewalks 1.5 m. wide; moderate vehicular traffic; main road to Chirchik /N 41-30, E 69-35/.

Point # 2. Chirchik Railroad Station: single story brick building, 100 x 20-30 x 6 m.; freight loading and unloading site; heavy transloading activity; 20 rails along station front. [redacted] in the station area large piles of lumber (boards and logs), coal and coke (silverish), cable spools two meters in diameter, on which was wound lead-covered, finger-thick cable, rolls of tar (one by one meter), petroleum tanks (five to six meters diameter, two meters high), agricultural machinery and automobiles (which he believed were imported).

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- Point # 3. Stadium: oval-shaped, 500 m. in circumference, enclosed by a wooden fence 2.5 m. high.
- Point # 4. Bridge: 50 m. long, 10 m. wide; simple span; iron construction [redacted] 50X1
concrete side walls one meter high; road over the bridge was asphalt. Trolley line No. 3 ran along the south side of the bridge, truck traffic went along the north side; there were sidewalks 1.5 m. wide for pedestrians along both sides.
- Point # 5. Tashkent Infantry Officers' Training School: School consisted of a complex of buildings which will be described in a separate report, [redacted] 50X1
- Point # 6. Tashkent Medical Institute Imeni Molotova (Tashmi):
This establishment was adjacent to the territory of the infantry OCS [Point 5]. The area was enclosed by a clay wall two meters high along the railroad side [Point 18], a wrought iron fence one meter high along its south side, and a brick wall two meters high which divided the institute from the infantry school. The west side was bordered by the Salar River [Point 21]. Some 500 students participated in neuro-surgical courses which lasted five years. [redacted] the area 50X1
contained 20 buildings but could only describe the five dormitories which neighbored the infantry school. Each dormitory was 70 x 15 x 12 m., made of brick, had two stories and a sheet iron roof (slightly curved). These dormitories housed 100 students each.
- Point # 7. Cotton Factory (Hlopko-Zavod): processed raw cotton. 50X1
[redacted] large stacks of cotton bales along banks of Salar River [Point 21]. There were cotton gins on the plant's premises. The area contained five or six small, brick buildings with average dimension of 30 x 10 x 6 m. The labor force, approximately 300, was mainly penal laborers who were brought in by trucks. Armed military guards patrolled the area.
- Point # 8. Pushkinskaya Street: Eight meters wide, asphalt, sidewalks two meters wide, electrically illuminated; tree-lined, bordered by two and three story brick buildings; heavy vehicular traffic. Trolley line No. 3 ran along this street. General of the Army I. E. PETROV, Commander of 3rd Ukrainian Front (Crimea) during World War II, lived on this street. PETROV was Commander of the Turkistan Military District [redacted] in 50X1
November 1950. [redacted] PETROV as 1.75 m. 50X1
tall, heavy set, grayish hair, married, one son, a lieutenant colonel who was killed by bandits when his military unit took part in restoring order (looting) in Ashkhabad [N 37-57, E 58-23] after an earthquake which completely destroyed that city in September 1948. 50X1
[redacted]
- Point # 9. Revolution Square: Park area with few small confectionary kiosks; 150 x 100 m.

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- Point # 10. Street: name unknown [redacted] same construction details as Point 8. 50X1
- Point # 11. Telman Park: shade trees 15 m. tall; small entertainment enterprises.
- Point # 12. Voskresenskaya Square: formerly a bazaar; 300 m. square; Japanese POW's constructed a theatre for opera and ballet, imeni NAVOYI (ancient Uzbek poet). The building was 100 x 100 x 15 m., made of multi-colored stone and marble; colonnaded. (The last time [redacted] saw Japanese POW's was in 1949.) The square was bordered by two or three story brick buildings with sheet metal roofs. Most city trolley lines came to this square. 50X1
- Point # 13. Gorky Park: central park of Tashkent. Within this area were many cafes, restaurants, hotels.
- Point # 14. Textile Combine imeni Stalina: [redacted] this was the largest textile factory in Central Asia. The factory area was enclosed by a Paize-type wire fence 1.5 m. high. [redacted] sign on fence (Tekstil'nyy Kombinat imeni Stalina) and saw many multi-storied, brick buildings. [redacted] the labor force (mostly females) at 3,000. The plant operated 24 hours a day, and produced cotton and silk fabrics. 50X1
- Point # 15. Tashkent Railroad Station: single story building; 200 x 30 x 15 m.; cupola in center; sheet iron roof; contained waiting rooms, ticket offices, restaurant. There were no restrictions on purchasing tickets to any destination; there were no document checks on trains or at station. Trains were chronically overcrowded. A building used by the MVD was adjacent to the station.
- Point # 16. Park of Railroad Workers: (Park Zhelyezno-Dorozhnikov).
- Point # 17. Railroad Repair Shop Area: [redacted] many tracks, engines and rolling stock. while traveling on railroad [Point 18]. [redacted] much manual loading and unloading from platforms which were scattered throughout this area. 50X1
- Point # 18. Railroad: Soviet standard gauge; only railroad serving Tashkent; heavy freight and passenger train activity; line had steam and diesel locomotives. The railroad was in very good condition, was double-tracked in city area, single-tracked outside Tashkent. [redacted] 50X1
- Point # 19. Confectionary Plant (Hlado-Kombinat): produced frozen sweets, ice cream. [redacted] no construction details. 50X1
- Point # 20. Zoological Gardens: [redacted] not sure of exact location; he knew only that the zoo was near the Medical Institute [Point 6], and was bordered by the Salar River [Point 21]. 50X1
- Point # 21. Salar River: flowed north to south; shallow (one meter deep); rapid current; uneven width (5-20 m.). The river was always full of garbage.

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- Point # 22. School for Advanced Medical Training: building was 100 x 30 x 15 m.; two-story; brick. Six months to one year courses were offered for doctors.
- Point # 23. Parkenskaya Street: 10 m. wide; paved; sidewalks one meter wide. The street was bordered by single-story clay and brick dwellings. There was moderate vehicular traffic. Trolley line No. 7 ran along this street.
- Point # 24. Parkensky Market Place (Bazaar): wire-fenced area which contained many shed-type buildings where agricultural products were sold.
- Point # 25. Two Railroad Overpasses: Viaducts passed over streets /Points 1 and 23/.

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3. [] the following installations in Tashkent []

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a. Aircraft Plant (hearsay).

b. Machine Tool Construction Factory (hearsay).

c. Textile Factory []

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d. Airfield (somewhere south of his school /Point 5/. Twin engine transport planes often flew over school from southeast to northwest).

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4. [] that an airfield was approximately 40 km. from Tashkent in the direction of Chirchik /N 41-30, E 69-35/. In 1950 [] piston-type fighter aircraft in that area.

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Enclosure 1:

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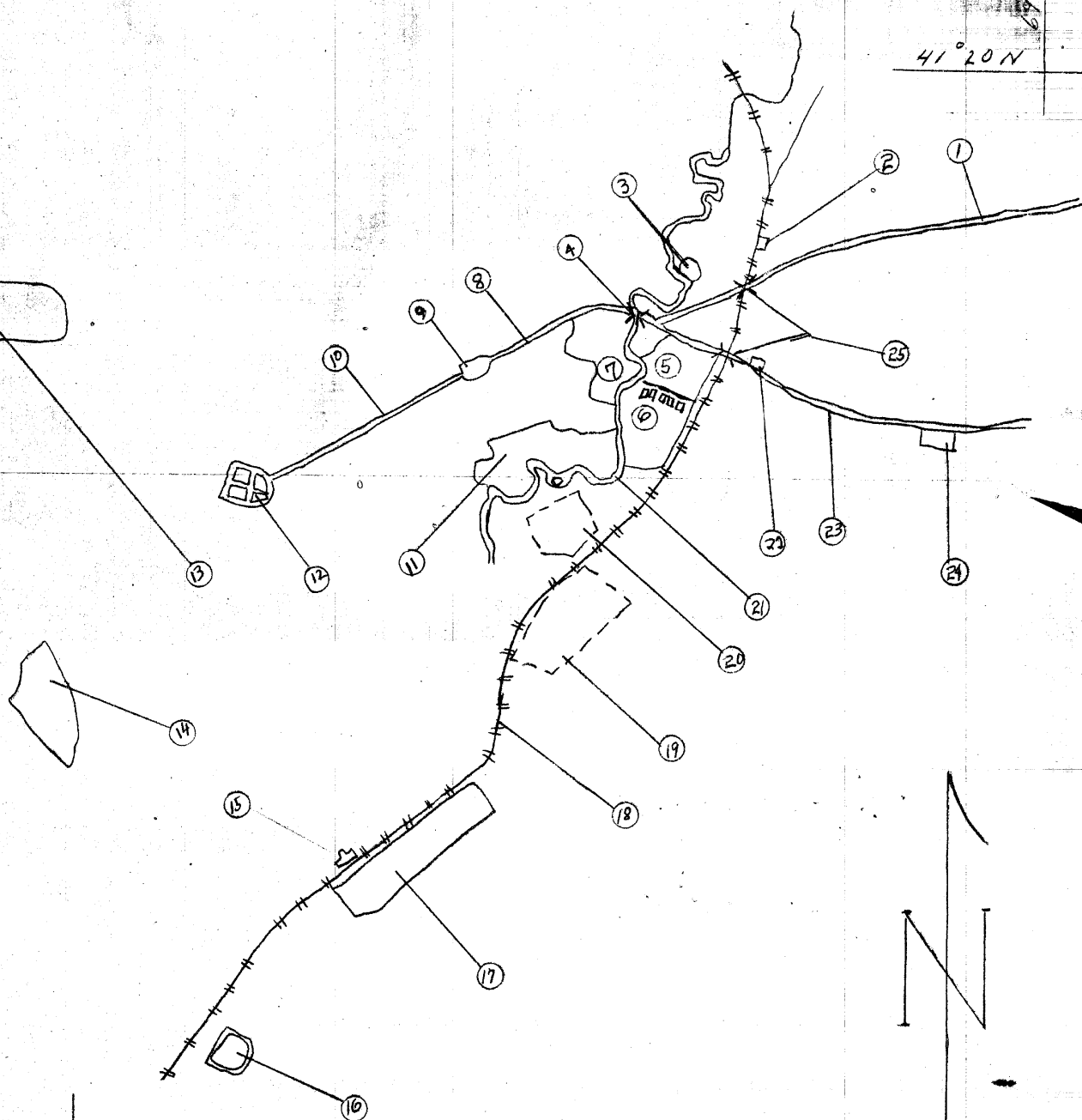
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TASHKENT

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$69^{\circ}16'E$

$41^{\circ}16'N$